

## JOHNSON

Fred Leslie is in Cambridge carrying potatoes.

S. C. Hill is putting metal roofing on his house.

G. E. Ballard has bought the Jasper Foster farm.

Mrs. F. F. Jones' condition is reported more favorable.

Rev. J. K. Fuller will preach the Memorial sermon here May 28.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Leon Laduke on Wednesday, April 18.

B. L. Austin and E. E. Holmes were visitors in Burlington last Saturday.

Heber Winget of Orleans has taken the C. E. Rice farm and taken possession.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Putnam of Hyde Park visited at O. H. Wilson's last week.

Kolin Sargent has sold his ice business to J. S. Bicknell for the coming season.

Joseph Fay is ill and his daughter, Mrs. Julia Gooszy, of Keene, N. H., is caring for him.

Mr. Diamond has sold his farm, formerly the George Courser farm, to Fred Flinders of Stowe.

A. E. Partlow and Arthur Pike have repaired Mrs. M. A. Buck's barn, which was damaged by fire.

Mrs. W. H. Stearns went last week back to Pittsford for examination. She has made a decided improvement since she came from there.

Charles Parker, Robert Rich and Mr. Teoyan of Milton and Mrs. Henry Parker of Morrisville were in town last Monday, April 24, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Mary Stone.

Mrs. A. C. Wells was called to her home in Waterville last week by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. D. R. Pierce, who died Wednesday, April 26. The funeral was held from the home Friday afternoon.

Last week Wednesday after school the teachers of the Normal and High schools were invited to the sugar camp of Albert Lambert and this took the form of a picnic, the first of the season, and was greatly enjoyed and pronounced a splendid success, much of which was due to the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Lambert.

Miss Lena Lord of the Normal faculty has been detained at Melrose, Mass., where she went to spend her Easter vacation with a sister. A second sister joined them at Melrose, who came from their home in Saco, Me., and was taken ill with appendicitis. Miss Lord has not deemed it best to leave her yet, but no doubt will soon return.

Postmaster Wilson has received instructions from the P. O. department that during the month of May count of the different classes of mail must be kept. It will be necessary to close mails earlier than usual. Mails going west in the a. m., will close at 8:25, going east in the a. m., will close at 8:50. Mail going west in the p. m., will close at 6:30; going east in the p. m., will close at 6:20.

The following High School base ball schedule has been arranged by Manager Holmes of the J. H. S., base ball team, and approved by Principal Cook:—April 29, Stowe at Johnson; May 1, Hardwick Academy at Hardwick; May 3, Moscow at Johnson; May 6, Hardwick Academy at Johnson; May 8, Fairfield at Fairfield; May 12, Goddard Seminary at Johnson; May 15, Moscow at Moscow; May 16, Goddard Seminary at Barre; May 20, Fairfield at Johnson; May 22, Stowe High at Stowe; May 27, Bellows Free Academy at Johnson; May 29, Open; May 30, Northfield High at Johnson; June 3, Brigham Academy at Johnson; June 5, Northfield High at Northfield; June 10, Open; June 12, Brigham Academy at Bakersfield; June 13, Brigham Academy at Bakersfield; June 14, Bellows Free Academy at Fairfield.

"Don't Obstruct me of ezema that had annoyed me a long time. The cure was permanent." Hon. S. W. Matthews, Commissioner Labor Statistics, Augusta, Me.

**HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND OTHERS ARE WANTED AT THE**

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The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.25.

## LETTER FROM ALGIERS

A Vermonter Writes Interestingly Concerning a Visit to that City

The ocean steamer, with labored breath, throbbed, crept slowly around the break-water like a weary hound and dropped to rest in the quiet of the bay; her nose pointed toward the shore to which all eyes turned questioningly.

Up from the water's edge like a vast amphitheatre rises the dazzling white city; the roofs of countless villas gleaming red amidst the luxuriant greens of tropical growth that clothe the hills and crown the heights three miles above.

How good is the transition to stable earth! How restful the unwavering mountains! How pleasant the noisy friction of active life!

To one who has received his first impressions of the Old World at Gibraltar, the foreign life of Algiers is not quite so striking. Bells and beggars are the first objects forced on one's attention; the bells jangling from the harness of every horse on the street, and the beggars so numerous and persistent in their demands for sous as to make locomotion almost impossible.

Every nationality conceivable may be found in a single public square, and the sharp contrasts in types and dress throw each into bold relief. The stylish French woman wearing a skirt barely three feet in circumference, picks, or rather waddles, like a dainty past her Arab sister whose voluminous trousers—if she be a lady of quality—require twenty-three metres, or about twenty-five yards to fashion.

Oh these mysterious Arab women! How fascinating they are! Is it because they shut out of their lives so completely? Brides often at ten years of age they are old women in their twenties. It is said an Arab woman has never been known to live past sixty years. The men, on the contrary, are, as a class, fine looking, even when clothed in rags. Their religion forbids the use of intoxicating liquors, and their kind faces and gentle bearing compels wonder at their superior mental attitude toward the women of their race.

Etiquette forbids an Arab to speak of the women of his household to another man, even his own brother, and while the custom precludes gossip, the fact still remains that any day his kous-kous is not prepared to his liking, Ben Halim may give Fatima a black eye at her pleasure and no one will ever be the wiser.

Why should a woman expect consideration from her husband after he has paid a good price for her? Ten to one she is not half so capable as was represented by her father when they were haggling over the price, and it certainly must be very exasperating to a man to discover he has been beaten in a business deal.

It is said the Prophet was so jealous of one of his beautiful wives, he compelled her to adopt the veil, and in consequence generations of women following after must pay the penalty of one man's selfish jealousy.

Here are East Indians, educated, refined, speaking the English language better than any other foreign race. Their stores of jewelry and oriental curiosities are the first to attract American dollars. All tradespeople accept American money, but when you ask one of them to change French francs into good old Uncle Sam's greenbacks, he will most politely refer you to the banks where you must pay four cents exchange for each dollar received.

So much for belonging to a nation whose currency is sound.

The Jew of the Western World is so different from his American cousin one fails to recognize him. He is lacking the prominent nose, and in manner and general appearance is a superior type. It is needless to say he is wealthy.

In olden times the Jew was obliged to wait at a public fountain sometimes a half-hour until every other man had filled his water jar, and should he meet an Arab at any time, he must remove his shoes and carry them in his hand while passing. In 1870 the French gave him the right of citizenship, and to-day he is prosperous and contented.

One may meet upon the street familiar Bible characters; grizzled figures, bare legged, clothed in the inevitable burnous made of a gunny sack, driving anywhere from one to five heavily laden donkeys. An American contractor would marvel at the work accomplished by these Arabs and their patient little beasts. All excavating for building is done by them. A donkey's load of earth or rock is about two bushel baskets full, and oftentimes this is carried to a dump pile a block away.

An Arab's daily wage is about forty cents and he must board himself. As his board consists of one loaf of hard sour bread per day, the percentage of his savings is greater than the American laborer. To all appearance, the donkeys are never fed.

Baker's bread appears to constitute the sole diet of the lower working classes. Those whose pocket-book will permit—particularly the French—indulge in the luxury of a bottle of wine that can be purchased for from six to ten cents.

One of the most surprising sights is to see and hear a negro black as ebony speaking voluble French. That a negro could speak anything but his own language and red saddles reaching half way up their backs, they make a brilliant picture one can never forget.

There is a department of the army known as the "Legion of Strangers" and a criminal or outlaw from any other country may enter their ranks without question. To these men is allotted the most dangerous work of the desert, and it is to this Legion the poet refers in "A Soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiers."

It is difficult for the beholder to realize as he stands on the heights and gazes down on the orderly city beneath, and the peaceful blue waves of the Mediterranean, that this region for centuries was

the scene of bitter hate, cruelty and murder. For five hundred years this coast was infested by pirates, who with a fleet of three thousand sail boats, terrorized all Europe, demanding tribute, seizing ships and selling captives into slavery or holding them for exorbitant ransoms.

Cervantes was confined, a prisoner, in Algiers five and one-half years, but was finally ransomed. As this was before he wrote Don Quixote, it is surprising that he could have produced a book in so humorous a vein.

History tells us that 600,000 Christians were sold under the hammer, many of royal blood. They were compelled to toil in chains under the sting of the lash and a burning sun, building the ancient walled city, the greater part of which is still extant. Several attempts were made by the different powers to put an end to human traffic, but none notable and seeming to have failed.

To one who, with the sanction of the Pope, set sail with 350 sloops and 2,400 men, made a successful landing, cut off the water supply and encamped above the city, prepared to make an attack the following morning. During the night, however, a fearful storm wrecked 150 of his ships, and the Arabs, not waiting for his advance, literally cut his army to pieces and he beat a hasty retreat to his ships.

After this the Algerians were more insolent than ever, and it was not until 1816 that the English under Lord Exmouth, bombarded the city, destroyed its fortifications and forced the Dey to sue for mercy, thus putting an end to Christian slavery forever.

To-day the sun shines softly on the old slave market—a now a public square—and the light-hearted theatre-goer strolls through the streets, the broad soaked soil where hundreds were executed, and their heads used to decorate the pickets of the city gates.

One slave, a Neapolitan architect ordered to erect a mosque, built it in the form of a cross and paid for his little joke by being impaled.

Over in the French cathedral is a marble tomb which contains the bones of an Arab canonized as a saint. When a small child this Arab was taken captive by a Spaniard, sold as a slave, baptized as a Christian and treated kindly. When eight years of age he was returned to his people, living among them as a Mohammedan until twenty-five years of age, when he, of his own accord, went to live among the Spanish life of a Christian. Afterwards he was captured and brought to Algiers. Every effort was made to compel him to return to the faith of his fathers, but to no purpose. His obstinacy so enraged the Pacha that he ordered him entombed alive in a block of cement and built into a fort then in the process of construction. This order was carried out and three hundred years afterward when the fort was demolished, his bones were removed and a plaster cast made of his body. This cast shows plainly the ropes which bound him, every feature of his fearless face and the texture of his clothing. Many a visitor to the Museum stands silently before that speaking, upturned face, feeling somehow, that the ever elusive spirit of the Arab has here created a spiritual body, a body that is never ill, never weary and all enduring.

There are several ancient mosques in the city. One built in 1018 is still well preserved. Always there are kneeling figures upon its carpeted floor, their faces turned toward Mecca; for an Arab is supposed to pray five times a day after having previously bathed hands and feet at the fountain. Those who have made a pilgrimage to Mecca wear a green turban. Every Friday, which is their Sabbath, the women take their lunch to the cemetery and spend the day with their dead. Water and food are placed on the graves, for they believe that on this day the spirits of their friends in the form of birds return to eat with them.

To an American, the cemeteries of the French present an almost ludicrous appearance. In place of natural flowers, the graves of the deceased purchase immense head wreaths from the street vendors, and these are hung in profusion upon the iron monstrosity, very like a crib, that encloses the grave, and when the sun shines on the glittering mass the effect is startling.

Over on the bluff stands the Notre Dame d'Afrique, noted as being one of three cathedrals in the world in which a black virgin is worshipped. Inside are numerous crucifixes as testimonials of the cures performed by her. Every Sunday after-noon priests and congregation repair to the edge of the bluff and mass is said for the souls of the sailors. It is an impressive ceremony.

Side by side live the ancient and the modern, the receptive and the non-receptive. But "the old order changeth, giving place to new," and slowly but surely the active mind of the Frenchman is quickening the sluggish and indifferent intellect of the Arab and the new generation is being educated to do its share of the world's work.

While foreign life in all its phases must always hold for an American the greatest interest, what must be the feelings of one, like the unfortunate Queen of Madagascar, who knows that so long as she lives she may never return to her native land?

Life for a season in a foreign land is ideal, because the tourist knows that in a few months he will again hear the music of his own tongue, thoroughly enjoy his daily paper and revel in the luxury of a real bath, thankful in his heart of hearts of being just a plain American citizen.

**Restraint.**

"So you think a woman has a sense of humor?"

"Yes," replied Miss Cuyenne. "But she has schooled herself to suppress it. Common politeness forbids a woman to laugh every time her husband says or does something ridiculous."—Washington Star.

**Considerate.**

Ham—Do you recognize the profession? Ticket Man—Yes, but if you'll stand out of the line quietly I won't give you away.—Toledo Blade.

**Temper is a weapon we carry by the blade.**

**Thousands of Mothers Know Its Value.**

**The Family Medicine** for Coughs, Colds, Colic, Cuts, Scalds, Burns, Chilblains, Insect Bites.

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**YOUR MONEY REFUNDED.**

If it fails to benefit you when used strictly as directed on the inside wrapper. Try a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

## Temperance in the Schools

We give herewith a paper read on this subject before a recent meeting of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Someone has said, "The greatest event in the world is the one event of a child." There has come in recent years a higher valuation of children, and partly because of this a new world has come into the English language which is now that only the latest editions of the dictionaries contain it. The word is "paedology," and is derived from two Greek words meaning child and science, the science of taking care of children. Its object is to study and collect all kinds of information concerning the bodies and minds of children. Especially does it seek to know and understand all departures from normal standards, physical, mental and moral. The child is the largest asset of the nation, and the greatest natural resource of the world. All the gold, all the coal and iron, and forests, all the wealth of the world, will not save the nation that neglects the child. What the child will be tomorrow depends upon what the world does for the child today.

In view of the present relation of society to the drink evil, there is nothing more important in a child's education than that in early years he learn the dangerous nature of alcohol and narcotics, so that total abstinence from all things containing alcohol and narcotic poisons becomes a decided principal for life. It has been truthfully stated that the character of men and women is largely decided between the ages of six and fourteen years. In other words, during that period of our lives, when we are taking everything in, and giving little or nothing out, certain principles settle into place and become foundation stones on which the character structure is built. The late Mary H. Hunt said, "The cause of alcoholism and its horrors is a popular misapprehension as to the nature and effect of alcoholic drinks and narcotics. The truth is that the alcoholic drink, when taken in moderation, is a safe beverage, while in point of fact alcohol has the power to create an uncontrollable appetite for more, that indulged may become destructive, and as Professor Von-Glaber says, "No one can tell whether or not he is susceptible to alcohol. He does not know until he has drunk with his own life, which is a dangerous experiment."

Universal education as to these facts is the only preventive of this great evil. The object of such education is to influence the formation of right physical habits. The schools are manifestly the medium for conveying such instruction, which must begin in the earliest years, where it can reach a child's life, and it is only through the schools that the entire nation can be reached. The future citizenship of this country of ours is to be found in its schools; therefore, shall we not see to it that these future citizens are so taught that sobriety will be one of the foundation stones of character? We must not forget the fact that at the age of twenty-one these boys, and perhaps the girls, will be American voters, and will have all to do with securing laws that shall regulate or prohibit the liquor traffic. It has been said that under our government of the people only the ballots of the majority of the voters can vote out the saloon, and that a temperance teaching that does not reach the majority will educate a minority, but at the ballot box this minority will stand helpless before the unrecked majority. How important it is, then, that the next generation of the large foreign vote, which now holds the great balance of power in our large cities, should be educated into sober, intelligent, American citizens, who are strong to protect the American home against this terrible liquor traffic. If children are early taught the fact that alcohol and nicotine stunt the growth they will be far less inclined to touch them, for they wish to become strong men and women. A little Italian girl in Ohio was carrying an armful of beer bottles, when she was met by a white ribboner. The lady said, "Why, my dear, you do not drink that stuff do you?" "Oh, no," she answered, "I would not drink it for the world, for I remember what the lady in school said about it. Our boarders drink it, and one of them tried to get me to take it, but I ran away." Another girl of 12 years, living in Chicago, whose parents are habitual beer drinkers, says that before school temperance instruction she joined her parents in drinking beer at meals, and that it often made her dizzy, but since learning at school the dangerous effects of alcoholic drinks, she understands why it made her dizzy, and also why her parents were so drunk and why they were in poor circumstances. Consequently, she became a total abstainer.

There are four essentials necessary to this instruction. First, a course of study in this branch, the lessons to be taught according to the best modern methods. Second, approved text books adapted to the hands of all pupils using text books in such other studies as arithmetic and geography, with oral lessons for pupils unable to read. Third, examinations, or tests, for promotion as in other studies. Fourth, the interested, well trained teacher. In a large majority of cases where we have the first three essentials, we have the last. The purpose and methods of scientific temperance instruction have been well defined by Prof. L. D. Harvey, as follows: "It is first of all the teaching of the child the use of his natural organs, and how to take care of them. Secondly, the showing that the organs are so related that when the one organ suffers the others must suffer likewise. Third the helping the child to realize what a strong body is, not only in the problem of making a living, but in the far greater problem of making a life. Fourthly, the emphasizing of the truth that it is not only a matter of thin lips, but of moral duty to keep the house we live in strong, clean and whole some. Fifthly, the teaching the effects of stimulants and narcotics in a sensible way, by laying less stress upon the drunkard's stomach and hobnobbed liver, and more upon the joy of possessing a body strong of limb, rich in clean blood, steady of nerve, firm of muscle, demanding no other stimulant or narcotic than plenty of fresh air, wholesome food and invigorating sunshine."

The new movement to be inaugurated in the schools of Philadelphia is one of the most important of the whole nation. This movement is to carry out a plan for the inculcation of thirty-four special virtues in the formation of the moral character. For this movement James T. White of New York, according to newspaper reports has promised more than a million dollars. It is interesting to note how dependent upon temperance are all the other virtues: cleanliness, gentleness, kindness, honesty, honor, self-respect, self-control, etc. Indeed, one might say that the inculcation of temperance was the keystone of the great arch. Referring to this article, Mrs. Edith Smith, D. A. W., says, "We feel sure that Supt. Brumbaugh of the Philadelphia schools will move and more feel the wisdom of teach-

ing the child the reasons for being temperate, as he studies more and more into the reason for the lack of some of the desired virtues.

Scarcely any profession has so much reason to study the alcoholic question seriously as the teaching profession. The use of alcohol by the young places a serious obstacle in the way of the teachers' endeavors, since it hinders not only physical development, but particularly mental and moral progress. It cannot be doubted that the majority of teachers believe that the public schools do not exist simply for imparting knowledge, but for the development of character as well. In the teaching of such a subject, the character of the impression made upon the mind of the pupil will be almost wholly due to the method of the approach and manner of presentation. If the teacher has no mastery of the subject, and approaches it in a hesitating or apologetic manner, she had best not approach it at all, for the pupil recognizes the attitude, and is effected by it. But, on the other hand, the teacher believes that no other truth taught in the school room will more effect the after life of the pupil, the pupil will also in this case share in that belief.

Only the never-ceasing watch-care of the local unions will insure that all the children are instructed as they should be. Therefore the importance of local and county superintendents, who are intelligent, God-fearing women, and who are ever ready to seize every opportunity, Hannah Whitehall Smith's definition of a good committee was, "If they want the work done, Madam President, put me on with two other sisters, one of whom is ill and the other out of town." In other words put the S. T. I. department in charge of a woman who really loves the best welfare of the children and is willing to do her best to insure that no child within the reach of that union shall die a drunkard because he did not receive the warning that could have saved him.

No seed sowing may be more sure of abundant harvest than the sowing of truth in the fertile soil of youth; no harvest more profitable than the harvest of sober, intelligent citizens made sober by the knowledge gained by temperance instruction.

## WON AN OPERA HOUSE.

Drawn in the Big Theater Lottery in Chicago in 1867.

Doubtless in the rummage of a good many homes in this country might still be found elaborate and ornate certificates of chance in the great lottery of Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, the drawings for which took place Jan. 21, 1867. Nearly 100,000 of those chances were sold at \$5 per chance, the builder of the opera house retaining more than 25,000 himself after the sale had closed.

This beautiful theater, famous in its day, was erected by Uranus H. Crosby, a prosperous wholesale liquor merchant, who went to Chicago from Massachusetts, says the Kansas City Star. He planned so magnificently that when he had his building finished and furnished he had put into it not only all his business money, but most of his private fortune as well, the institution standing him about \$600,000. It was too early for a "temple of art" in Chicago, and the builder went broke. Then it was that the plan to sell the house by lottery was formed and carried out. The prospectus described the building and its furnishings, the latter including a number of very costly paintings. For months the sale went on. The purchasers covered the whole country. The hopes of the winners ran high, not only because of the capital prize, the opera house itself, but because of the lesser prizes, especially the paintings.

The drawing was directed by a board of men representing a half dozen cities. For two days before it took place train loads of ticket holders rolled into Chicago. On the Sunday preceding the Monday of the drawing the streets were crowded, improvised sleeping accommodations had to be provided for the vast throng. Every hall as well as every hotel and boarding house was filled to its capacity. The grand prize was not reached until the one hundred and thirteenth drawing, and it went to a man who was not in Chicago, one of the few who had forgotten all about his investment and knew nothing at the time of the drawing. A. H. Lee of Prairie du Rocher, Ill. Several of the paintings, including Bierstadt's "The Yosemite Valley," were drawn by Mr. Crosby.

Four days after the drawing Mr. Lee went to Chicago and accepted his good fortune, but, in recognition of Mr. Crosby's high purposes and the sacrifices they had cost him, offered to sell him the theater for \$200,000, which price was paid to him by Mr. Crosby out of the proceeds of the lottery. This restoration of fortune did not last long. The opera house was destroyed in the great fire of 1871.

**Not a Celebration.**

George Ade was out walking with a guide in Kyoto, Japan, when he observed a great procession approaching, and he paused while it passed. The people wore gay apparel and carried banners with Japanese inscriptions. Their faces were grave. They were mournfully chanting to the accompaniment of tomtoms, cymbals and drums. It was a long procession. Ade took off his hat with due respect to the unknown dead. Finally he turned to his guide and asked:

"Buddha?"

The guide shook his head.

"Shinto?" inquired Ade.

Again the guide shook his head.

"Was not that a funeral procession?" asked Ade.

"No," said the guide. "That's a way of advertising. It is tooth powder for sale."—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Unpleasant Suggestion.**

"I wish," said the girl thoughtfully, "that you wouldn't use that expression 'launched upon the sea of matrimony.'"

"And why not?" asked the young man anxiously.

"Well, you know what kind of time I always have on a sea voyage."—

## WHY SO WEAK?

Kidney Troubles May be Sapping Your Life Away. Morrisville People Have Learned This Fact

When a healthy man or woman begins to run down without apparent cause, becomes weak, languid, depressed, suffers backache, headache, dizzy spells and urinary disorders, look to the kidneys for the cause of it all. Keep the kidneys well and they will keep you well. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys and keep them well. Here is Morrisville testimony to prove it.

W. H. Howard, Randolph St., Morrisville, Vt., says: "Through the recommendation of a friend I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills. For some time I suffered from kidney complaint and finally the trouble became almost unbearable. The principal symptom was irregular passages of the kidney secretions. Soon after using Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from A. J. Cheney's Drug Store, I felt like a different man. I can now sleep well and am not obliged to arise at night. I cannot say enough in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills and I hope other kidney sufferers will be induced to try them."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

**Estate of Hulda S. Morse**  
WILL PRESENTED

State of Vermont, District of Lamoille, ss.—In Probate Court, held at Hyde Park, within and for said District, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1911.

An instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Hulda S. Morse, late of Morrisville in said district, deceased, being presented by George A. Morse, the Executor, for Probate it is ordered by said Court, that all persons concerned therein be notified to appear at a session thereof, to be held at the Probate Office in Hyde Park, in said district, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1911, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, against the probate of said will; for which purpose it is further ordered, that this order be published three weeks successively in the News and Citizen, a newspaper printed at Morrisville and Hyde Park in this State, previous to said time of hearing. By the Court, Attest.

EDWIN C. WHITE, Judge.

**Estate of Joseph B. Wescom**  
COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Lamoille, COMMISSIONER, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Joseph B. Wescom, late of Edmunds, Suttanman Co., N. D., deceased, and claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby gives notice that we will meet for the purposes aforesaid at the office of L. P. Butts, No. Hyde Park, on the 27th day of April, and the 27th day of September next, from 2 o'clock until 4 o'clock P. M., each of said days and that six months from the 27th day of March, A. D. 1911, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Hyde Park this 5th day of April, A. D. 1911.

L. PORTER BUTTS,  
GEO. B. ALLEN,  
Commissioners.

## CENTRAL VT. RAILWAY

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Jeffersonville,..... 5.15 9.23 7.10  
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Connections made at Essex Jct. for Boston, Worcester, New London, Springfield, New York and all New England Points. Also, for Montreal, Chicago and the West.

## MACARONI DANDIES.

Grotesque Fashions in England in the Eighteenth Century.

Dandyism developed a new phase of quiet richness during early Georgian times, and the court exquisites wore stately figures in finely laced shirts, long skirted coats and gold clocked stockings. The hats worn by the beau were modified reproductions of those in fashion at Versailles, and the art of wearing them was shown in the tilt. In fact, different angles in the tilt identified the wearer's status and locality.

In 1772 dandyism became again paramount. A band of young bloods returned from an extended tour abroad, and while in Italy they had contrived to get several new ideas about dress into their somewhat empty heads.

Fired with an ever growing sense of their own importance as arbiters of fashion, they formed themselves into a group known as the Macaroni club, in contradistinction to the good old fashioned Beefsteak club of London.

The Macaronies dressed their hair in enormous side curls, with a hideous knocker-like twist at the back. With this exaggerated coiffure a tiny hat was worn, which it was correct for the wearer to raise with his tasseled cane.

A soft white handkerchief was tied in a huge bow around the Macaroni's chin. His coat was short, and his tight knee breeches were made of striped or flowered silk. Thus garbed, with innumerable dangling seals, two watches at least, silk stockings and diamond buckled shoes, the dandy walked abroad, eminently satisfied with himself and quite convinced that his appearance was greatly envied.—"Beau Brummel and His Times."

**Divorce in Ancient Rome.**

The first divorce in Rome was in 234 B. C. after the city had been in existence for over 500 years.

**Drop by drop** the offensive discharge caused by Nasal Catarrh falls from the back of the nose into the throat, setting up an inflammation that is likely to mean Chronic Bronchitis. The most satisfactory remedy for Catarrh is Ely's Cream Balm, and the relief that follows even the first application cannot be told in words. Don't suffer a day longer from the discomfort of Nasal Catarrh. Cream Balm is sold by all druggists for 50 cents, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.